SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1814.

We have now the pleasure to lay before our Readers, the Debates on the Prince Regent's Speech which contain a good deal of interesting matter. the publication of our Supplement has been from an accident, delayed one day longer than we expected.

TIMES.

NOVEMBER 5, 1813.

At five o'clock, the House resumed, and the Prince Regent's speech was read, first by the Lord Chancellor from the woolsack, and next by the Clerk.

Earl Digby then rose to move the Address to the Prince Regent; but his Lordship spoke in so extremely low a tone of voice, that not a single word could be heard below the bar.

The Address was afterwards read by the Lord Chancellor, and was, as usual, a mere echo of the Prince's speech.

The Earl of Clare, in a maiden speech, seconded the Address. After so many eras of unsuccessful resistance against the encroachments of France, he hailed the cheering prospects of the war, and congratulated the House upon the proud situation of this country in particular. We were now about to reap the harvest of our toils, by beholding the ports of Europe again open to our commerce, and enjoying the satisfaction of establishing nations in their liberties, of which we had been the champions. To whatever quarter we turned our eyes, we beheld British valour conspicuous: whether we looked to the repulsion of hostile incursions in the North, or to the memorable scenes of the Spanish War in the South, wherever the sword of England had been unsheathed, success waited upon its efforts; and if there was one dark spot upon this sun of glory—if one thought of deep regret must mingle with our joys, and we had still to deplore the continued illness of his Majesty,—we must recollect, that perfect happiness is not the lot of man, and should console ourselves with the remembrance of that fatherly care, with which his Majesty, for 50 years, guided the helm of the State, and with a master's hand directed the energies of the nation. The Noble Earl then took a view of the present and past condition of Buonaparte; and asked, where was now the mighty arm with which he was to avenge his retreat from Russia, and blot out nations from their existence? The presumptuous invader was now almost totally defeated—a fugitive outcast. It would be idle to enumerate the events of each succeeding day, or to dwell upon the determined resistance of the Allies: he would not tire their Lordships' patience with the record of these events, from the bloody field of Vittoria to the sanguinary contests in the North and above all, the late decisive blow. It would be impertinent to tell howlow the French empire was reduced, and with what disgrace the Allies had driven its Emperor home. Would that nation once more put forth the flower of its youth to be nipped by these Northern blasts? The Noble Earl then adverted to the Rhenish Confederacy, and dwelt upon the defection of Bavaria. The details of these events would be preserved in far more imperishable records than in his feeble language. He that turned his eyes to Spain, which had risen from the memorable conflict in which it was engaged, equally victorious would see that England was her sheet anchor it was English Councils which girded her with strength for battle, & an English Gen. that led her on to victory. He then passed an eulogy upon the Marquis of Wellington, who had raised our armies to rival the renown of our fleets. It would be in vain to enumerate all the services to the State which this unrivalled General had performed, not only in Spain, but heretofore in India; but it was to Spain we must look, as to the more immediate theatre of his exertions—of that union which he exhibited, of talent, skill, and perseverance. The Noble Earl concluded, by contrasting the situation of our country now, with that in which it was placed ten years ago. We were then threatened with invasion, and to decide our own independence, poured forth our thousands and our tens of thousands: we now behold the country of the invader not only threatened, but actually invaded.

The Marquis Wellesley declared, that were he to suffer the present opportunity to pass without giving his sincere and unqualified support to the Address, which had been moved by the Noble Lord opposite, it might be supposed that he had abandoned those grand and leading principles by which the whole course of his public life had been influenced and actuated. He felt the most lively satisfaction in assuring their Lordships, that the Speech delivered that day from the Throne, was entitled both by its sentiments and language, from the beginning to the end, to the decided and unmixed approbation of their Lordships, and the country at large. He must, indeed, have forgotten every sound principle of policy which he had cherished,—he must have forgotten every just motive by which he had regulated his political conduct,—he must have banished from his recollection every sentiment which he had cultivated & enforced for the advantage and prosperity of his country,—he must have renounced all those favourite maxims, which, in his opinion, conduced to the success of the common cause, and to the triumphant issue of the arduous contest in which Europe was involved, if he did not give to the proposed Address the most cordial and enthusiastic degree of assent. The Speech was, under every consideration, the best calculated that could be conceived or expressed, to inspire and confirm sentiments happily suited to the present most interesting and momentous crisis. It was so judiciously framed to diffuse confidence, and to encourage union, that it held out to our Allies, to ourselves, and to the whole of Europe, the most auspicious omens and gratifying pledges of the successful termination of the struggle in which we were engaged. He did not certainly intend to occupy the attention of the House at any length; but in delivering the few words he had to say, he felt a peculiar impulse to rise so very early, from the satisfaction he experienced in hearing the clear and able statements and arguments of the Noble Lord who had seconded the Address. That Noble Lord had, in the course of his speech, given real proofs of hereditary virtues and talents: proofs to which he was the more happy in paying his cordial tribute of praise, as he was enabled, from a long and intimate knowledge, to speak in the highest terms of the memory of his Noble Father; who was the best of parents. He, therefore, could not refrain from expressing his lively satisfaction, that the memory of his Noble Friend was so well represented in the House. He confessed, he was also rather eager to express his feelings with respect to the impression which the general tenour of the Speech had made upon his mind; not because they were the feelings, as he trusted, of all who exulted in the recent splendid triumphs and glorious victories over the common enemy; not because these unparalleled achievements had cut short the fatal prospects, and lowered the crest, of the usurper of Europe; but because the sacrifices which had crowned the exertions of our Allies and ourselves, were the just and natural result of a wise, judicious, and systematic course of measures, executed with unity and energy. He should not dwell upon any errors which might have been committed in the Councils of this country, or our Allies; for, whatever ground there might be for allusions to them, he was bound rather, and indeed solely, to look at the extraordinary success of the present crisis, as the result of a long and persevering system of excellent and admirable policy, as the certain consequence of the steady and undeviating perseverance displayed by this country in the arduous and perilous contest which called forth the noblest energies of the mind, for which we did not hesitate to make the amplest sacrifices, and to which we cheerfully devoted our best interests and resources. It was the peculiar pride and boast of this country, that amid all the difficulties by which she was surrounded, and the embarrassments and perplexities which pressed upon her, she had, in no one instance, abandoned the line of conduct she deemed most adequate and efficient to rescue Europe from the numerous calamities and accumulated evils which were inflicted by the insatiable ambition and horrible despotism of the Usurper of France. During the long, and almost countless sufferings and privations, to which this country had voluntarily exposed herself, it ought never be forgotten, that she had not thought of herself alone,—that she had not directed her attention to her own views and interests only but that she had, on the contrary, adhered without indecision or fluctuation to that system of perseverance, which ultimately proved the safeguard and salvation of Europe. He could say, with the confidence of honesty and truth, that the public councils of the country had given every seasonable opportunity, and held up every possible example, to the rest of the States and Nations of Europe. What had been said upon this interesting subject by that great Man, his friend, (the late Mr. Pitt,) was fresh and lively in his memory. He had truly and emphatically declared that England had saved herself by her firmness and energies, and saved other countries by her example. The observation of that great Man was at length illustrated and verified; and while their Lordships contemplated with delight and enthusiasm the matchless achievements of our own arms, and those of our Allies, was he not justified in attributing the glorious results to the spirit, the patriotism, and the perseverance of this country? Here his Lordship observed, that although he intended to have said but a few words, yet so great and paramount did he feel the magnitude of the subject, that he knew not how to confine himself within the narrow bounds which he had prescribed to himself. He begged leave to assure their Lordships, that he gave his full and cordial assent to every sentiment expressed in the Speech delivered from the Throne, and to every word of the Address which had been moved by the Noble Lord. The sound, the truly noble line of policy pointed out and recommended in the conclusion of the Speech, called for the zealous approbation, the enthusiastic admiration, not of this country only, but of all Europe. The principle laid down as the rule of conduct was equally wise, honourable, and dignified. No sacrifices inconsistent with national rights and national independence were demanded; no partial objects were fondly entertained, whatever grounds might exist for realizing them; and no distinct and separate views of aggrandisement, were held up. All was regulated by moderation; but it was a moderation guarded by firmness, and guaranteed by perseverance. He therefore, felt happy in expressing in the most solemn manner, his unqualified assent to the Address. He might with concurrent propriety add, that with regard to the principles in the conclusion of the Speech to which he so directly alluded, it would not, in his opinion, be prudent to proceed beyond those principles and sentiments. To enter into particular and minute circumstances, of which it would be altogether impossible to form a just estimate, would have been unwise and dangerous. To discuss them at that moment would be no less impolitic; and their Lordships would, therefore, be content to confine themselves to the sentiments so happily guarded, and so admirably expressed, in the Speech which had been that day delivered from the Throne. If Ministers steadily adhered to them, and proceeded directly upon the principles they laid down and recommended, they could not to fail to succeed in effecting the salvation of Europe and the security and prosperity of England.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex rose to congratulate their Lordships on the speech and the address. The primary cause, the very sources of the late important successes, and splendid victories was to be traced to the spirit, the patriotism, and the steady perseverance, displayed & given to the Portuguese and Spaniards, accompanied by the uniform support and cultivation of the principles of national honour and national independence, which were best adapted to the deliverance of Europe. There was, indeed, a great moral truth exemplified by the late events,—that where national independences was at stake, national exertion was sufficint to realize it He was convinced, that the unanimity with which the Address would be carried, would be a satisfactory proof of the excellent sentiments contained in the Speech, and of the sincerity of the House. However highly he admired the magnanimity and constancy of the Emperor Alexander, there were other Princes who had also exhibited the noblest proofs of heroism and devotion to the common cause; and he felt it difficult to diferiminate between them. The conduct of the Crown Prince stood deservedly high, and was equally signalized by boldness, by combinations of masterly manœuvres and by an extraordinary and happy presence of mind which was so admirably evinced by his putting himself at the head of the Saxon battalions and artillery, and leading them in person to the attack of the common enemy.

Lord Grenville,—From the entire unanimity which this night prevailed among their Lordships, it might be unnecessary for him to say any things but he had felt the most earnest anxiety to attend in his place at the opening of Parliament—not indeed, expecting that there would be any difference of opinion on the subject of the speech and address: but, on the contrary, expecting what he had now the satisfaction to witness,—the most complete and cordial concurrence in all quarters, in what constituted the grand, capital, and leading features of the Speech. He was happy, however, to be able to express his concurrence not only in the general outline of the Speech and Address, but also in the entire tone and language in which they were expressed. Never were sentiments more properly adapted to express its purpose (*Hear hear*). It would have at any time been highly gratifying to him to be able to say this, but it was more peculiarly satisfactory at the present moment. He felt, in coming here now, that he had to perform no common duty, and in no common mode. That crisis had arisen to which his wishes had always been directed—a real and cordial Confederacy of the European Powers to protect their own independence. Their Lordships would remember the Confederacy of Baden, formed for similar objects, and how unhappily it terminated. He was now speaking of events which happened twenty years ago. To the dissolution of that Confederacy, France was more indebted for her success, than to the pre-eminence of her military power great as that pre-eminence had at times been. He need not remind their Lordships of all the artifices that were used to disunite the Confederate Powers, and with what unhappy success they were attended;—how, by offering to some of the Confederates separate advantages,—by bribing them with the spoliations of their neighbours,—France had drawn into an acquiescence of her schemes of aggression, and even into giving her assistance to carry them into execution—those whose existence as independent States depended on a steady and cordial opposition to the system. He hoped, that they had now been bettered by the lession which past events had taught them. When all had been menaced, attacked, and oppressed, he trusted, that they would now be convinced, that this was no separate cause of England—that this was not a war merely for commerce orfor maritime superiority—but that England really fought, as she declared she did fight, to maintain the independence of others, as well as her own. That truth had come upon them, late indeed—but it had come. He did not remind their Lordships, of past misfortunes, damp the joy which they must

feel at the altered prospect which now presented itself, but only to animate and increase their exultation, by shewing that feeling that conviction, that spirit, appeared at length to have arisen, in which consisted the only real chance of independence and safety.—It had, indeed, long been evident, that it was only by joint efforts, cordially and vigorously pursued, that France could be brought to confine herself within such limits as were consistent with the safety and independence of her neighbours. There might be differences of opinion, as to the course which was best to be adopted, in order to prepare for this joint effort, but there could be no doubt as to the conduct to be adopted when the happy moment arrived. (*Hear, hear*). Now, then, when the eyes of Europe were turned with anxious expectation to the first deliberations of the British Parliament,—when the whole of the confederated Powers were looking with the deepest interest to the decision to be there come to, and the language to be there spoken; he felt it the duty, not only of those who held prominent situations in the Government, but also of all who were accustomed to take a part in the debates, clearly and unequivocally to deliver their opinions. He felt, that however humble the individual who spoke, it was important, that though on some points differences did exist, as they always would in a free country, all Europe should know that in this cause there was none; that here there existed but one sentiment—one determined opinion. As long as the united exertions of the Confederates were directed to the grand purpose—as it had been well expressed in the Speech—of National Independence, it was the duty, and would always be the inclination of this country, to assist them with all its strength. So long the interest as well as the honour of Great Britain called upon her to strain every nerve to assist them in their great object.

Let it not be supposed, however, that in saying this he was desirous of throwing any obstacle in the way of the attainment of Peace. No man should express a single sentiment adverse to this grand end of all exertions. Peace was the dearest blessing which any Government could confer on a country—internal peace the first blessing, external peace the next. This was not only true at all times, but especially so in the present circumstances of Europe, after such a long series of calamities, inflicted upon it, as the Speech had well expressed it, by the insatiable ambition of the Ruler of France. There appeared no views of aggrandisement in any other quarter. None could lay that to the charge of the Confederates, whose slowness even in resisting aggression, was now matter of regret to themselves, as well as to this country and to Europe. Even in France there was not more than one individual who did not anxiously desire the restoration of peace. But it ought to be well understood, that when peace came it ought to be a real peace—not the shadow but the substance. (*Hear, hear*) too long had Europe been deceived by those partial hollow truces, which gave the semblance of peace, but not the reality. The moment was now come when that sound, which the overwhelming course of events had almost banished from their debates,—that sound with which the idea of true substantial peace had always been connected, might again be heard within the walls of that House; he meant the old fashioned term of a Balance of Power (*hear, hear*): and he offered thanks to the Supreme Disposer of Events, that he had been permitted to live long enough to see the period—so constantly the object of his most earnest wishes—when his country could with propriety immediately and directly engage in the pursuit of that which, in her foreign politics it ought always to be her great object to establish, a balance of power. It was not the interest, nor the object of this country, to oppose itself particularly to any one nation. Its interest was, that such limits should be

this country—the preservation of the balance of power. This object it had never relinquished, though the course of events had deprived her of the opportunity of carrying that object into execution. But now, when the day-star of freedom again dawned upon Europe, Great Britain would resume her ancient policy; and endeavour, through the medium of a balance of power, to secure—not a perpetual peace,—for that was but a visionary scheme of visionary men,—but the existence of such a state of things, as even in war would afford to the weaker powers protection against the strong. This was necessary for our own permanent safety; it was the only way by which the real blessings of peace could be secured to others as well as to ourselves.

It would be improper at this moment, to enter into a detail of the measures which appeared to him best calculated to attain the great objects which this country had now in view. The speech had, with great propriety, avoided those details. But whatever measures might be proposed, he had only to say, that he should meet them with the most earnest desire to find them practicable. He was fully aware of the difficulty which must be found, under the present circumstances of the country, in rendering that assistance to the common cause which Britain was peculiarly called upon to contribute. He should be happy, however, to concur in any practicable plan to remove that difficulty, and to do all in his power to give effect to any proposition, that should appear calculated to promote the great general purpose which now occupied the attention, and animated the exertions of the confederated nations.

He had now stated almost all that he at present thought it necessary to say, respecting the object which this country ought to pursue, and the means by which it was to be accomplished. But there was one thing more which he could not pass over in silence; and it was this, that there was one course by which this country could render the most essential service to the common cause: it ought, by influence and persuasion, to exert itself in uniting and cementing the grand Confederacy. Such was the happy situation of Great Britain, that it possessed advantages beyond all other powers for this kind of interference. Our interests were more connected with the interests of all the other nations. It was a matter of indifference to her, by what arrangement the grand object of preserving the balance of power was secured, provided it should be secured by some arrangement. This, then, he recommended as the grand point. If, unfortunately, to the deep regret of every one, jealousies should arise, of which, however, he at present saw no appearance, this country had but one course to take, and that was, to side neither with the one nor the other; because it was not by siding either with one or with another, but by holding the whole Confederacy together, that the happy events which had already taken place, could be followed up so as to lead to the final accomplishment of that great object which they now had in prospect,—which a short time ago it would have been reckoned madness to have expected so soon,—but which now they might look to with sober hope. Great Britain had only this one interest in the stability of the Confederacy,—that these Powers should establish their own independence as well as our's; and this alone ought to be the object of our exertions, without interfering farther in their arrangements, than might be necessary to produce this desirable effect.

If there was any exception to this rule,—If there was any particular object to which this country might look with peculiar interest, it was the restoration of Holland to her ancient independence, and her ancient place among the nations of Europe. Among all the powers who had been sacrificed to the ambition of France, there was not one, Holland only excepted, who had fallen a victim to its alliance with Great Britain. This could not be said of Holland. The people of that country had relied upon this country for protection in their extremity—and that protection would have been afforded, if the overpowering course of events had not rendered it impossible to give effectual assistance to that faithful Ally. This was not the time, however, to press this point more particularly; but meaning to deliver his opinion, as far as he thought the present state of affairs called for it, he should not think he had discharged his duty if he did not say this—that of all the objects of success, there was none for which this country ought to be more anxious—none for which greater sacrifices ought to be made—none in which the honour of the country was more concerned, than the re-establishment of Holland in the place which she had formerly occupied in the scale of nations. Whether the course of events should be such as to enable Great Britain to achieve the object of her dearest wishes, was another question. We had seen the Confederates crowned with successes, as the Speech had well expressed it, even beyond the expectation which their union was calculated to inspire. There was now a better prospect of the pacification of Europe, on the only terms on which peace could really be a blessing, than had ever existed since the Confederacy of 1793. If Great Britain should be enabled to resume her former policy, and regain her ancient influence, this was the point to which duty and permanent interest commanded her to attend. He admitted that it would have been improper in Government to have said any thing as yet on that head. But still it might be some gratification to the people of Holland, who had already suffered so much from the common Oppressor, to know

dence of nations, and the restoration of the balance of power in Europe,—these opinions had not been suddenly taken up, nor the result of the events of any particular period, but those which he had always held; and which, he trusted, had been manifested in the whole course of his conduct. Long before this intelligence arrived, it was well known to those with whom he had been in confidential communication, as to the part now to be taken, that his opinion was, that the existence of such a Confederacy called upon this country to exert all its force, and bring forth all its resources, to aid the general cause; that Great Britain ought to be prepared against all chances, and to support the Confederacy not only in success, but even in adversity. This was the advice which he now offered, and though their hopes should be damped for a moment, that ought not to damp their ardour. There was for this country no separate peace—no separate safety. It could only have peace and safety by the union and confederacy of the nations of Europe to reduce the power of France within its proper limits. If this Confederacy should fail—far be the omen from us—but if it should fail, there was no hope of seeing another during any period that perhaps the youngest of their Lordships could reasonably expect to see. This, then was for the present their last hope, and no possible exertion ought to be omitted that could contribute to the great purpose of cementing the union of this Confederacy, till the grand object of the whole—the independence of Europe—was firmly established.

The Earl of Liverpool had intended to offer but a very few words to the House; but the occasion was too interesting to all his feelings to allow him to pass it over in silence. He might congratulate the House and the nation on the glorious successes which had been just commemorated in the speeches of Noble Lords; but he had no slight reason to congratulate them on the unanimous feeling of those speeches. They had all been full of confidence and honourable promise; and he could not pass this part of his subject, without adverting to the display by a young and Noble Lord who spoke early in the debate (Lord Clare), and who evinced a large and happy portion of hereditary talent. But there was, at least, one circumstance on which he might dwell with genuine rejoicing. We might now use the words, Balance of Power. The overpowering strength of France had broken down the system of the Continent in so far as mutual security had been the result of mutual vigour; but now a new light had dawned upon the world. It was not erroneous, nor lowering the spirit of other nations to say, that this light had first dawned in the Peninsula. When he looked to that, he felt that war had assumed a new spirit, and he felt it with a higher and more animating hope of success. War had hitherto been the conflict of Government against Government: it had now changed its character; it was now, for the first time, the war of the people (*Hear.*) Such a conflict did not seem likely to end as others had done. (*Hear.*) England had taken a peculiar share in the interests of that war. It had now lasted five years; during that time she had seen Powers the least military in Europe, singly oppose that Power to which all the rest seemed unequal. It was never to be forgotten, that, small as her territory was, Portugal was yet the first country that successfully resisted the general enemy; that the establishment of the Portuguese army was, if not the example of spirit, at least of discipline, to the neighbouring nations: and that it was this admirable discipline which made it fit to stand in the field beside, and share the dangers of, British troops, as they were fully entitled to do in the judgment of their Great Commander, Lord Wellington. (*Hear.*) This glorious example was not lost on the Continent. No, it was the actual foundation, and acknowledged to be the foundation, of those stupendous deeds that were afterwards done on the Continent. It was in conformity to this example, that Russia had risen to resist the most formidable and appalling force that perhaps had ever been collected to overwhelm a nation. She had resisted, and she had struggled out her own security. Yet from peculiar circumstances, Germany was the last part of Europe in which a successful and combined resistance could be looked for; and this, not from want of spirit in the people,—not from want of military habits,—for she was, perhaps, the most habituated to war of any other empire, but from the nature of her policy. Of all the divisions of Germany, Prussia was even the last in which the spirit of the people might be expected to shew itself. Yet, good God! what a change, and that within a few months. And did history ever exceed the efforts now making by the Prussians under their King? (*Hear.*) But if efforts were extraordinary, they all resulted directly from their natural cause,—from their combining in great and cordial views on the subject of the general safety, and from their connection with Great Britain. No one could doubt the spirit of the people of the Allies, nor of the bravery of their troops; but the whole conduct of the campaign,—the bold and designed desperate manœuvre of crossing the Saale with such subsequent triumphs, and from that steady and combined union, which was the consequence of the new spirit of independence. Yet that spirit grew up in Spain, was strengthened in Russia, and was now triumphant in Germany. Let it not be supposed, that he looked on those successes as the signal for inaction. Quite the contrary: it was the time for even greater efforts than had ever yet been made. Those efforts should be large and liberal. The crisis was come: but with those preparations for war, let it not be supposed for a moment that he was hostile to peace, God forbid! Peace must be in the view of all wise men, and so much more of that man who had known any of the calamities of war. The Speech of his Royal Highness had touched upon this; and directed its views to a general peace. The fact was, that to make a permanent peace, it must be a general one. It would be the policy of England, not only to give full security to her friends [illegible] enemies. It was a maxim which [illegible]

On the motion of the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Walsingham was re elected Chairman of the Committees for the present Session.

Earl Bathurst gave notice of a Motion for Monday next for a Vote of Thanks to Lord Wellington and his Army.

The House then adjourned to Saturday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Thursday, Nov. 4.

A quarter before two o'clock the Speaker came to the House, and at two the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod summoned the House to the House of Peers to hear the Prince Regent's Speech, whither the Speaker repaired, accompanied by all the Members present.

At half past three the Speaker resumed the Chair, and acquainted the House, that conformably to the Act of the 24th of the King, he had issued a Writ for the election of a Knight for the County Palatine of Durham.

New writs were ordered for Woodstock, in the room of Lieut. General Thornton, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and for Ripon, in the room of the Right Hon. Frederick Robinson, who since his election had accepted the office of Joint Paymaster-General of the Forces.

The Clandestine Outlawry Bill was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

The Speaker informed the House, that the House had been in the House of Peers to hear the Prince Regent's speech, of which, to prevent mistakes, he had procured a copy, which, with the leave of the House, he should now read.

Lord Compton threw himself upon the indulgence of the House, in thus presenting himself their to notice: while in doing so he rose with peculiar pleasure, as his task would be different from that of many who had preceded him on similar occasions. In the sentiments of the Prince Regent, on the subject of the continued indisposition of His Majesty, all must participate, and all must sympathise with the filial piety of His Royal Highness. The state of affairs abroad was now very different from what it had been at any former period of the war. With one exception, (the attack on Dresden), the campaign had been a series of brilliant victories; and it appeared, that even before the late glorious and decisive operations, the loss of the French could not have amounted to less than 100,000 men. The scene, indeed, with respect to France, was completely altered. Last year, Austria and Prussia were her allies, and recruited her armies with the choicest of their troops now they were embattled against her on the sanguined plain. What could France oppose to the armies arrayed against her? Raw conscripts, dragged in chains from their habitations to fresh battles. Surrounded as the despot was with hostile armies, and all his supplies cut off, his situation was more desperate than could well be conceived; and the last battle, of more importance than all the others, would seem to have rendered it hopeless. That, indeed, had confirmed the deliverance of Europe from slavery. (*Hear, hear.*) But it ought not to be forgotten, that much was due to the generous and magnanimous resolution of England, who had not contemplated coolly the state of the Continent, but had lent her active and efficient aid. The balance of power in Europe, the idol of our ancestors, might probably now be restored on its ancient and legitimate foundations. The highest tribute of admiration was due to the Emperor Alexander, who, after having rescued his own country from wanton aggression by the complete destruction of the invaders, had poured his armies into Germany to give deliverance to Europe. The conduct of the Crown Prince of Sweden was also entitled to the greatest praise, for his efforts in the common cause, which had drawn upon him the resentment of his former associate: nor should that hero be omitted who had fallen for the liberty of Europe, (General Moreau,) to which his life, had it been prolonged, would have so greatly contributed. If we looked to Spain, things appeared equally favourable, owing to the victory of Vittoria, the fall of Saint Sebastian, and the exertions of the three nations so cordially co-operating for the common cause. Some, at one time, had doubted of the valour of the Portuguese, and of the zeal and cordiality of the Spaniards. These doubts had been dissipated by facts. The invasion of France by the forces of the three nations, must operate as a powerful diversion in Germany, and teach the natives of the former country that all their conscriptions could not protect from invasion the sacred territory. He, however should not attempt to pry into futurity, nor pretend to divination. Facts, however were here identified with the fate of the world, and all party feeling ought to disappear. With regard to America, he must deeply lament, that the only Republic in the world should have joined with the despot against the liberties of mankind (*Hear, hear*). That alliance had not, indeed, been signed and sealed, nor authenticated by the formalities of diplomatic acts; but had appeared in the actual conduct of America, by her doing all the mischief in her power to England. Happily, however, her efforts had been frustrated, and Canada had been completely protected by the loyalty of its inhabitants and the bravery of its troops. Though America had hitherto shut her eyes, yet it was to be hoped that the annihilation of her commerce, and the defeat of her armies, would at length open them to a sense of her true interests, and teach her the folly of a war, as unjust in its principle as it had been fruitless in its result. At home every thing afforded ground for satisfaction: the harvest had been abundant, industry was again at work, the loom and the shuttle in motion, and peace and tranquillity were restored in those places which had formerly been the scenes of riot and disorder. Had the late Minister (Mr. Perceval) been spared to his country, how must he have exulted at such an issue to his counsels.—those counsels which had produced "peace in our streets, and prosperity within our palaces!" The Noble Lord concluded by moving an Address, which, as usual, recapitulated and re echoed the leading sentiments of the speech.

Mr. C. Grant, jun. said, that in rising to second the Address, he felt much satisfaction in thinking, that he was not called upon to offer many arguments in its support, since he flattered himself, he had only to participate in the general feeling and opinion of the House. He most cordially agreed with the Noble Lord who spoke last, in congratulating the House on the happy situation of the various branches of our domestic affairs; the happy tranquillity of the country; the improvement and prosperity of our commerce; and especially on the rich and abundant harvest with which

[illegible] spirit,—a proof of the confidence he felt in his own great genius, of his power to remove and destroy those opinions, which had but too much prevailed, of the invincibility of the French arms. His fortitude and conscious strength never sunk under all the varying appearances of his campaigns, till he succeeded in destroying the fame of all the great Commanders who were opposed against him. His conduct was most admirable at Salamanca, at Vittoria, and in the Pyrennees. Perhaps his conduct was most worthy of admiration, not exactly when he was conquering in the field; but when retiring, under a change of circumstances, into a remote corner of Portugal, he threw up those lines which formed his protection against the numbers of the enemy, and whence he afterwards emerged to new scenes of victory and glory. If the transactions in Spain demanded the approbation of Parliament, there were other quarters also which no less claimed it. When he mentioned the name of Germany, he mentioned it with feelings of the deepest and most heartfelt nature: he knew how many hopes and sympathies it awakened, and how impossible it was to do justice to the emotions it excited, or to represent in suitable terms, the utility, the magnitude, and the grandeur of the victories that had been achieved in that country. He might rather content himself with a simple recital of facts, and merely advert to the names of Saxony and Leipsic, which must be for ever associated with all that was profound in council, lofty in conduct, or great and splendid in the annals of history. There, just before these glorious deeds,—there was nothing to be seen but the insulting chains of the victims of oppression and tyranny. But where was now that mighty empire, that, in the apprehension of many, seemed built on the pillars of the world, and destined to fall only with the last convulsions of expiring nature? The proud edifice was destroyed. He who, in the day of his power, had no mercy, was at length, himself reduced to a state calculated to excite scorn or pity. He was now reduced to the necessity of drinking the bitter chalice of disappointment to the very dregs. He was driven from post to post, and hunted from river to river: without security from his forced armies; and with [illegible] fortresses behind him, from the usurped [illegible] he had thrown up like en-

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feel at the altered prospect which now presented itself, but only to animate and increase their exultation, by shewing that feeling that conviction, that spirit, appeared at length to have arisen, in which consisted the only real chance of independence and safety.—It had, indeed, long been evident, that it was only by joint efforts, cordially and vigorously pursued, that France could be brought to confine herself within such limits as were consistent with the safety and independence of her neighbours. There might be differences of opinion, as to the course which was best to be adopted, in order to prepare for this joint effort, but there could be no doubt as to the conduct to be adopted when the happy moment arrived. (*Hear, hear*). Now, then, when the eyes of Europe were turned with anxious expectation to the first deliberations of the British Parliament,—when the whole of the confederated Powers were looking with the deepest interest to the decision to be there come to, and the language to be there spoken; he felt it the duty, not only of those who held prominent situations in the Government, but also of all who were accustomed to take a part in the debates, clearly and unequivocally to deliver their opinions. He felt, that however humble the individual who spoke, it was important, that though on some points differences did exist, as they always would in a free country, all Europe should know that in this cause there was none; that here there existed but one sentiment—one determined opinion. As long as the united exertions of the Confederates were directed to the grand purpose—as it had been well expressed in the Speech—of National Independence, it was the duty, and would always be the inclination of this country, to assist them with all its strength. So long the interest as well as the honour of Great Britain called upon her to strain every nerve to assist them in their great object.

Let it not be supposed, however, that in saying this he was desirous of throwing any obstacle in the way of the attainment of Peace. No man should express a single sentiment adverse to this grand end of all exertions. Peace was the dearest blessing which any Government could confer on a country—internal peace the first blessing, external peace the next. This was not only true at all times, but especially so in the present circumstances of Europe, after such a long series of calamities, inflicted upon it, as the Speech had well expressed it, by the insatiable ambition of the Ruler of France. There appeared no views of aggrandisement in any other quarter. None could lay that to the charge of the Confederates, whose slowness even in resisting aggression, was now matter of regret to themselves, as well as to this country and to Europe. Even in France there was not more than one individual who did not anxiously desire the restoration of peace. But it ought to be well understood, that when peace came it ought to be a real peace—not the shadow but the substance. (*Hear, hear*) too long had Europe been deceived by those partial hollow truces, which gave the semblance of peace, but not the reality. The moment was now come when that sound, which the overwhelming course of events had almost banished from their debates,—that sound with which the idea of true substantial peace had always been connected, might again be heard within the walls of that House; he meant the old fashioned term of a Balance of Power (*hear, hear*): and he offered thanks to the Supreme Disposer of Events, that he had been permitted to live long enough to see the period—so constantly the object of his most earnest wishes—when his country could with propriety immediately and directly engage in the pursuit of that which, in her foreign politics it ought always to be her great object to establish, a balance of power. It was not the interest, nor the object of this country, to oppose itself particularly to any one nation. Its interest was, that such limits should

this country—the preservation of the balance of power. This object it had never relinquished, though the course of events had deprived her of the opportunity of carrying that object into execution. But now, when the day-star of freedom again dawned upon Europe, Great Britain would resume her ancient policy; and endeavour, through the medium of a balance of power, to secure—not a perpetual peace,—for that was but a visionary scheme of visionary men,—but the existence of such a state of things, as even in war would afford to the weaker powers protection against the strong. This was necessary for our own permanent safety; it was the only way by which the real blessings of peace could be secured to others as well as to ourselves.

It would be improper at this moment, to enter into a detail of the measures which appeared to him best calculated to attain the great objects which this country had now in view. The speech had, with great propriety, avoided those details. But whatever measures might be proposed, he had only to say, that he should meet them with the most earnest desire to find them practicable. He was fully aware of the difficulty which must be found, under the present circumstances of the country, in rendering that assistance to the common cause which Britain was peculiarly called upon to contribute. He should be happy, however, to concur in any practicable plan to remove that difficulty, and to do all in his power to give effect to any proposition, that should appear calculated to promote the great general purpose which now occupied the attention, and animated the exertions of the confederated nations.

He had now stated almost all that he at present thought it necessary to say, respecting the object which this country ought to pursue, and the means by which it was to be accomplished. But there was one thing more which he could not pass over in silence; and it was this, that there was one course by which this country could render the most essential service to the common cause: it ought, by influence and persuasion, to exert itself in uniting and cementing the grand Confederacy. Such was the happy situation of Great Britain, that it possessed advantages beyond all other powers for this kind of interference. Our interests were more connected with the interests of all the other nations. It was a matter of indifference to her, by what arrangement the grand object of preserving the balance of power was secured, provided it should be secured by some arrangement. This, then, he recommended as the grand point. If, unfortunately, to the deep regret of every one, jealousies should arise, of which, however, he at present saw no appearance, this country had but one course to take, and that was, to side neither with the one nor the other; because it was not by siding either with one or with another, but by holding the whole Confederacy together, that the happy events which had already taken place, could be followed up so as to lead to the final accomplishment of that great object which they now had in prospect,—which a short time ago it would have been reckoned madness to have expected so soon,—but which now they might look to with sober hope. Great Britain had only this one interest in the stability of the Confederacy,—that these Powers should establish their own independence as well as our's; and this alone ought to be the object of our exertions, without interfering farther in their arrangements, than might be necessary to produce this desirable effect.

If there was any exception to this rule,—If there was any particular object to which this country might look with peculiar interest, it was the restoration of Holland to her ancient independence, and her ancient place among the nations of Europe. Among all the powers who had been sacrificed to the ambition of France, there was not one, Holland only excepted, who had fallen a victim to its alliance with Great Britain. This could not be said of Holland. The people of that country had relied upon this country for protection in their extremity—and that protection would have been afforded, if the overpowering course of events had not rendered it impossible to give effectual assistance to that faithful Ally. This was not the time, however, to press this point more particularly; but meaning to deliver his opinion, as far as he thought the present state of affairs called for it, he should not think he had discharged his duty if he did not say this—that of all the objects of success, there was none for which this country ought to be more anxious—none for which greater sacrifices ought to be made—none in which the honour of the country was more concerned, than the re-establishment of Holland in the place which she had formerly occupied in the scale of nations. Whether the course of events should be such as to enable Great Britain to achieve the object of her dearest wishes, was another question. We had seen the Confederates crowned with successes, as the Speech had well expressed it, even beyond the expectation which their union was calculated to inspire. There was now a better prospect of the pacification of Europe, on the only terms on which peace could really be a blessing, than had ever existed since the Confederacy of 1793. If Great Britain should be enabled to resume her former policy, and regain her ancient influence, this was the point to which duty and permanent interest commanded her to attend. He admitted that it would have been improper in Government to have said any thing as yet on that head. But still it might be some gratification to the people of Holland, who had already suffered so much from the common Oppressor, to know

[illegible] one who wished for the independence of nations, and the restoration of the balance of power in Europe,—these opinions had not been suddenly taken up, nor the result of the events of any particular period, but those which he had always held; and which, he trusted, had been manifested in the whole course of his conduct. Long before this intelligence arrived, it was well known to those with whom he had been in confidential communication, as to the part now to be taken, that his opinion was, that the existence of such a Confederacy called upon this country to exert all its force, and bring forth all its resources, to aid the general cause; that Great Britain ought to be prepared against all chances, and to support the Confederacy not only in success, but even in adversity. This was the advice which he now offered, and though their hopes should be damped for a moment, that ought not to damp their ardour. There was for this country no separate peace—no separate safety. It could only have peace and safety by the union and confederacy of the nations of Europe to reduce the power of France within its proper limits. If this Confederacy should fail—far be the omen from us—but if it should fail, there was no hope of seeing another during any period that perhaps the youngest of their Lordships could reasonably expect to see. This, then was for the present their last hope, and no possible exertion ought to be omitted that could contribute to the great purpose of cementing the union of this Confederacy, till the grand object of the whole—the independence of Europe—was firmly established.

The Earl of Liverpool had intended to offer but a very few words to the House; but the occasion was too interesting to all his feelings to allow him to pass it over in silence. He might congratulate the House and the nation on the glorious successes which had been just commemorated in the speeches of Noble Lords; but he had no slight reason to congratulate them on the unanimous feeling of those speeches. They had all been full of confidence and honourable promise; and he could not pass this part of his subject, without adverting to the display by a young and Noble Lord who spoke early in the debate (Lord Clare), and who evinced a large and happy portion of hereditary talent. But there was, at least, one circumstance on which he might dwell with genuine rejoicing. We might now use the words, Balance of Power. The overpowering strength of France had broken down the system of the Continent in so far as mutual security had been the result of mutual vigour; but now a new light had dawned upon the world. It was not erroneous, nor lowering the spirit of other nations to say, that this light had first dawned in the Peninsula. When he looked to that, he felt that war had assumed a new spirit, and he felt it with a higher and more animating hope of success. War had hitherto been the conflict of Government against Government: it had now changed its character; it was now, for the first time, the war of the people (*Hear.*) Such a conflict did not seem likely to end as others had done. (*Hear*) England had taken a peculiar share in the interests of that war. It had now lasted five years; during that time she had seen Powers the least military in Europe, singly oppose that Power to which all the rest seemed unequal. It was never to be forgotten, that, small as her territory was, Portugal was yet the first country that successfully resisted the general enemy; that the establishment of the Portuguese army was, if not the example of spirit, at least of discipline, to the neighbouring nations: and that it was this admirable discipline which made it fit to stand in the field beside, and share the dangers of, British troops, as they were fully entitled to do in the judgment of their Great Commander, Lord Wellington. (*Hear*) This glorious example was not lost on the Continent. No, it was the actual foundation, and acknowledged to be the foundation, of those stupendous deeds that were after wards done on the Continent. It was in conformity to this example, that Russia had risen to resist the most formidable and appalling force that perhaps had ever been collected to overwhelm a nation. She had resisted, and she had struggled out her own security. Yet from peculiar circumstances, Germany was the last part of Europe in which a successful and combined resistance could be looked for; and this, not from want of spirit in the people,—not from want of military habits,—for she was, perhaps, the most habituated to war of any other empire; but from the nature of her policy. Of all the divisions of Germany, Prussia was even the last in which the spirit of the people might be expected to shew itself. Yet, good God! what a change, and that within a few months. And did history ever exceed the efforts now making by the Prussians under their King? (*Hear*) But if the efforts were extraordinary, they all resulted directly from their natural cause,—from their combining in great and cordial views on the subject of the general safety, and from their connexion with Great Britain. No one could doubt the spirit of the people of the Allies, nor of the bravery of their forces; but the whole conduct of the campaign—the bold and daring yet desperate manœuvre of closing the war with the subsequent triumphs, arose from the manly and cordial union, which was the consequence of the new spirit of independence. Yet that spirit grew up in Spain, was strengthened in Russia, and was now triumphant in Germany. Let it not be supposed, that he looked on those successes as the signal for inaction. Quite the contrary: it was the time for even greater efforts than had ever yet been made. Those efforts should be large and liberal. The crisis was come: but with those preparations for war, let it not be supposed for a moment that he was hostile to peace, God forbid! Peace must be in the view of all wise men, and so much more of that man who had known any of the calamities of war. The Speech of his Royal Highness had touched upon this; and directed its views to a general peace. The fact was, that to make a permanent peace, it must be a general one. It would be the policy of England, not only to give full security to her friends [illegible] enemies. It was a maxim which

On the motion of the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Walsingham was re elected Chairman of the Committees for the present Session.

Earl Bathurst gave notice of a Motion for Monday next for a Vote of Thanks to Lord Wellington and his Army.

The House then adjourned to Saturday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, Nov. 4.

A quarter before two o'clock the Speaker came to the House, and at two the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod summoned the House to the House of Peers to hear the Prince Regent's Speech, whither the Speaker repaired, accompanied by all the Members present.

At half past three the Speaker resumed the Chair, and acquainted the House, that conformably to the Act of the 24th of the King, he had issued a Writ for the election of a Knight for the County Palatine of Durham.

New writs were ordered for Woodstock, in the room of Lieut. General Thornton, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and for Ripon, in the room of the Right Hon. Frederick Robinson, who since his election had accepted the office of Joint Paymaster-General of the Forces.

The Clandestine Outlawry Bill was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

The Speaker informed the House, that the House had been in the House of Peers to hear the Prince Regent's speech, of which, to prevent mistakes, he had procured a copy, which, with the leave of the House, he should now read.

Lord Compton threw himself upon the indulgence of the House, in thus presenting himself their to notice: while in doing so he rose with peculiar pleasure, as his task would be different from that of many who had preceded him on similar occasions. In the sentiments of the Prince Regent, on the subject of the continued indisposition of His Majesty, all must participate, and all must sympathise with the filial piety of His Royal Highness. The state of affairs abroad was now very different from what it had been at any former period of the war. With one exception, (the attack on Dresden), the campaign had been a series of brilliant victories; and it appeared, that even before the late glorious and decisive operations, the loss of the French could not have amounted to less than 100,000 men. The scene, indeed, with respect to France, was completely altered. Last year, Austria and Prussia were her allies, and recruited her armies with the choicest of their troops. Now they were embattled against her on the sanguined plain. What could France oppose to the armies arrayed against her? Raw conscripts, dragged in chains from their habitations to fresh battles. Surrounded as the despot was with hostile armies, and all his supplies cut off, his situation was more desperate than could well be conceived; and the last battle, of more importance than all the others, would seem to have rendered it hopeless. That, indeed, had confirmed the deliverance of Europe from slavery. (*Hear, hear*) But it ought not to be forgotten, that much was due to the generous and magnanimous resolution of England, who had not contemplated coolly the state of the Continent, but had lent her active and efficient aid. The balance of power in Europe, the idol of our ancestors, might probably now be restored on its ancient and legitimate foundations. The highest tribute of admiration was due to the Emperor Alexander, who, after having rescued his own country from wanton aggression by the complete destruction of the invaders, had poured his armies into Germany to give deliverance to Europe. The conduct of the Crown Prince of Sweden was also entitled to the greatest praise, for his efforts in the common cause, which had drawn upon him the resentment of his former associate: nor should that hero be omitted who had fallen for the liberty of Europe, (General Moreau,) to which his life, had it been prolonged, would have so greatly contributed. If we looked to Spain, things appeared equally favourable, owing to the victory of Vittoria, the fall of Saint Sebastian, and the exertions of the three nations so cordially co-operating for the common cause. Some, at one time, had doubted of the valour of the Portuguese, and of the zeal and cordiality of the Spaniards. These doubts had been dissipated by facts. The invasion of France by the forces of the three nations, must operate as a powerful diversion in Germany, and teach the natives of the former country that all their conscriptions could not protect from invasion the sacred territory. He, however should not attempt to pry into futurity, nor pretend to divination. Facts, however were here identified with the fate of the world, and all party feeling ought to disappear. With regard to America, he must deeply lament, that the only Republic in the world should have joined with the despot against the liberties of mankind (*Hear, hear*). That alliance had not, indeed, been signed and sealed, nor authenticated by the formalities of diplomatic acts; but had appeared in the actual conduct of America, by her doing all the mischief in her power to England. Happily, however, her efforts had been frustrated, and Canada had been completely protected by the loyalty of its inhabitants and the bravery of its troops. Though America had hitherto shut her eyes, yet it was to be hoped that the annihilation of her commerce, and the defeat of her armies, would at length open them to a sense of her true interests, and teach her the folly of a war, as unjust in its principle as it had been fruitless in its result. At home every thing afforded ground for satisfaction: the harvest had been abundant, industry was again at work, the loom and the shuttle in motion, and peace and tranquillity were restored in the places which had formerly been the scenes of riot and disorder. Had the late Minister (Mr. Perceval) been spared to his country, how must he have exulted at such an issue to his counsels.—those counsels which had produced "peace in our streets, and prosperity within our palaces!" The Noble Lord concluded by moving an Address, which, as usual, recapitulated and re echoed the leading sentiments of the speech.

Mr. C. Grant, jun. said, that in rising to second the Address, he felt much satisfaction in thinking, that he was not called upon to offer many arguments in its support, since he flattered himself, he had only to participate in the general feeling and opinion of the House. He most cordially agreed with the Noble Lord who spoke last, in congratulating the House on the happy situation of the various branches of our domestic affairs; the happy tranquillity of the country; the improvement and prosperity of our commerce; and especially on the rich and abundant harvest with which

[illegible] spirit,—a proof of the confidence he felt in his own great genius, of his power to remove and destroy those opinions, which had but too much prevailed, of the invincibility of the French arms. His fortitude and conscious strength never sunk under all the varying appearances of his campaigns, till he succeeded in destroying the fame of all the great Commanders who were opposed against him. His conduct was most admirable at Salamanca, at Vittoria, and in the [illegible] rennees. Perhaps his conduct was most of all worthy of admiration, not exactly when he was conquering in the field; but when retiring, under a change of circumstances, into a remote corner of Portugal, he threw up those lines which formed his protection against the numbers of the enemy, and whence he afterwards emerged to new scenes of victory and glory. If the transactions in Spain demanded the approbation of Parliament, there were other quarters also which no less claimed it. When he mentioned the name of Germany, he mentioned it with feelings of the deepest and most heartfelt nature: he knew how many hopes and sympathies it awakened, and how impossible it was to do justice to the emotions it excited, or to represent in suitable terms, the utility, the magnitude, and the grandeur of the victories that had been achieved in that country. He might rather content himself with a simple recital of facts, and merely advert to the names of Saxony and Leipsic, which must be for ever associated with all that was profound in council, lofty in conduct, or great and splendid in the annals of history. There, just before these glorious deeds,—there was nothing to be seen but the insulting chains of the victims of oppression and tyranny. But where was now that mighty empire, that, in the apprehension of many, seemed built on the pillars of the world, and destined to fall only with the last convulsions of expiring nature? The proud edifice was destroyed. He who, in the day of his power, had no mercy, was at length, himself reduced to a state calculated to excite scorn or pity. He was now reduced to the necessity of drinking the bitter chalice of disappointment to the very dregs. He was driven from post to post, and hunted from river to river: without security from his forced armies: and with [illegible] ces behind him, from the usurped [illegible] he had thrown up like en-

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trenchments to protect his own. Auftria had abandoned him: Bavaria had deferted his banners; Saxony was torn from his devouring grafp, and the Rhine called aloud for deliverance: and we might now be fure, that the hopes of fuffering nations would be realized. We had a pledge of our hopes on that memorable day when three Princes, at the head of their refpective troops, from the hard fought field of war, entered the city of Leipsic;—a worthy confummation of fuch a feries of unexampled fucceffes and triumphs. Surely, we might now almoft fay, that the deliverance of Europe is achieved. We were as yet too near, in point of time, to thefe great events, to be able to appreciate them juftly, in all their importance; for it was with the mental energies, as it was with the bolder features of nature, in the immediate vicinity of which we could not properly difcover all their magnitude and magnificence. There was, indeed, nothing in modern hiftory, equal to thofe great events; which muft, in their confequences, materially affect the future fortunes of the world. It was true, humanity had been doomed to fuffer much. The hopes almoft of all, feemed to have been wearied out, and nearly extinguifhed. We had been nearly brought to think, that no propitious period would ever arrive, and that the very laws of nature were changed, and directed exclufively in favour of the conquerors; that all received morals were falfe; and that it was not true, that the ſighs and prayers of fuffering millions could influence the deſtiny of their fellow men. But, if the hour of deliverance, and of retribution, was delayed, it was only that the inſtruments of a juſt vengeance ſhould be redoubled and accumulated. The ſufferings of mankind were only prolonged, in order to be more amply repaid. Now, however the great change had taken place, and we found no new inſtances of heartleſs troops, or of corrupt or incapable Generals. On the contrary, we beheld invincible armies,—we ſaw Sovereigns in their ranks,—and we numbered patriots and heroes, while we numbered men, (*hear, hear.*) It ſeemed as if all of power, and greatneſs, and glory, was united to embelliſh and dignify one great occaſion. Every thing that was ſplendid; all that was romantic in valour, all that was wiſe in council, all that was exalted in rank—the majeſty of Empires, the omnipotence of mind, all ſeemed collected on that great ſtage to be exhibited to an aſtoniſhed world. He rejoiced to pay his tribute of applauſe to thoſe great men. Rarely, indeed, had military operations ever been conducted on ſo vaſt a ſcale. Rarely had there been diſplayed ſuch precision, ſuch wiſdom, and ſuch caution of conduct. While we thus beſtowed our praiſes, we muſt not ſeparate from them the name of him, who was ſo bright an ornament of the whole. The lamented death of Moreau ſeemed at firſt to caſt a damp upon our proſpects. Exiled by his ſplendid talents, dear to all the friends of freedom, he obeyed the call of ſuffering Europe; he came from the depths of the new world, and he fell a martyr at the commencement of theſe operations, which were the fruits of his powerful mind and which were juſt then acquiring their full force and activity. However deeply he might deplore his fall, as it afforded the opportunity of a baſe and malignant exultation to his bitter enemy, he could not conceive how as it affected his own glory, it could be conſidered as his misfortune. The circumſtances of his death added another trophy to his renown. If it was preordained that his deceaſe ſhould be premature, it was difficult to diſcover on what occaſion he could meet his death more nobly—

Quod ſi immatura manebat
Mors illum, cæſis Volſcorum millibus ante
Ducentem in Latium Teucros, cecidiſſe juvabit

With what different feelings would after ages viſit the tomb of the regretted Moreau, and that of Bonaparte, (wherever his tomb might happen to be placed who perſecuted him while living, and who inſulted him when dead! (*hear*) The Prince Regent's Speech attributed much of the recent triumphs to the example ſet by Great Britain. The remarkable change in Europe was juſtly ſo aſcribed. Had we, at the commencement, ſhewn a diſtardly ſpirit; had we ſunk before lawleſs power; where would have been the quarter on which the hopes of an afflicted world were to repoſe themſelves? But we were inſpired by nobler views. We contended, with fixed hearts, againſt tyranny and deſpotiſm; and, amid the crash of tottering States and falling Thrones, we maintained an unſhaken ſpirit, founded on the juſt principles of national independence; convinced that reſiſtance againſt injuſtice and oppreſſion was always a ſacred duty, and that there exiſted no rational hope of deliverance, but in an inexorable reſiſtance. No pages of hiſtory would ever be more glorious than thoſe which would tell to future times, that when the inſtitutions of the civiliſed world were nearly ſwept away as by a whirlwind, there was one happy nation living under the ſhade of a conſtitution of which ſhe was juſtly proud, which dared to ſhow her face, at one time, againſt all the fury of a frantic democracy; and at another, againſt all the gigantic power of the moſt tremendous deſpotiſm that the modern world had ſeen. If hiſtory went on to ſay, that ſuch a nation at laſt fell in the awful conflict, her fall would not be her diſgrace. That would have been praiſe enough for the brighteſt nation of antiquity; praiſe enough for that gallant band on whoſe tomb was engraven, "Died in obedience to the laws of their country." (*Hear*) But, inſtead of this ſad, noble as it would be, hiſtory would have not to lament a fall, but to enrich her records with the additional glories and living triumphs of Britiſh greatneſs. Our example had, indeed, produced the greateſt reſults: it had excited the enthuſiaſm of the North of Europe, which had ſlumbered for years; and to which we had now to look for deeds of patriotiſm, and acts of diſintereſted virtue. Of America it had been ſaid, that ſhe, the only remaining republic, had diſclaimed the claſſical aſſociation of republicaniſm with national virtue. But he ſaw another claſs of aſſociations which it was our duty & intereſt to cheriſh; which inculcated an inſtinctive patriotiſm, a national love of independence, and the ſplendid magnanimity of making great ſacrifices for great and permanent objects. We all remembered how much we delighted in ſuch ſubjects, in the claſſic education of our earlier years. There had been introduced, even into this country, a ſort of ſpurious philoſophy, which repreſented the moſt uſeful moral aſſociations as nothing better than ignorance, a frenzy, or falſehood, which curbed the play of nature, and which ſubſtituted for her beſt paſſions and energies, a low, lazy, paltry ſpirit of calculation. This ſpecies of philoſophy, if it deſerved that name, taught men, that it was conformable to their natures to reaſon in the moment of imminent dangers, and to calculate all circumſtances, and coldly to eſtimate, whether their country was worth ſaving or fighting for (hear). It went to reduce men's love for and duty to their country, to a queſtion to be ſettled by the principles of algebra, or geometry (hear). The hour, he truſted, had arrived now to diſſipate theſe pernicious ſpeculations, and to reſcue the honour of our nature from ſuch miſerable ſophiſtries. Man was now, in faſt, what he had ever been,—formed to act on principles, but alſo on ſtrong paſſions; and he never acted more nobly than when he acted on the impulſe of grand paſſions, ſublimed and directed by lofty principles. Viewing the affairs and proſpects of the country with the ſatisfaction he then experienced, he muſt add, that he deeply regretted that our venerable Sovereign was placed in a ſituation, that unfortunately prevented him from being a ſharer in thoſe bleſſings which his country acknowledged, and which his many exemplary virtues had, in no ſmall degree, contributed to bring down upon us. He could dwell with pleaſure on the hope of his Sovereign's yet living to know the events which had occurred; and to be allowed, if it pleaſed Providence, to ſee, at laſt, a deſirable and permanent tranquillity to the world, which, after all, was the only object of our great exertions and ſacrifices. He was gratified at the manly declaration in the ſpeech, which might reach the French capital, that we demand only ſuch terms of peace as may be conſiſtent with the liberties of Europe; and that while France was called upon to make juſt conceſſions, we were ready to concede to her whatever was indiſpenſably conſiſtent with her national honour. On theſe principles, he hoped that the period of peace would not be long deferred, unleſs the opinions and pretenſion of France rendered peace incompatible with the intereſts of Europe. But he would not deſire a peace founded on the compromiſe of great important intereſts, or on any feeling of timidity; but ſolely on the grand baſis of public order, law, and juſtice. The eyes of Europe were fixed upon that Houſe. On the deliberations of that Seſſion, the moſt important reſults to the world depended. They ſhould proportion their reſponſibility to their exaltation. They ſhould remember deeply the means by which we had attained power, and purſue them as the beſt and only means of preſerving and tranſmitting it. Let us attend to the means of being great, and we ſhould be ſo. Now that the gale had paſſed away, let all the nations ſee, in the light of the ſun, that unconquered veſſel which had proudly rode out the ſtorm, with her ſails ſtill ſpread, and her colours yet flying, holding out the enſigns of ſuccour to the diſtreſſed. Our exertions properly maintained, would ſhew how inexhauſtible power might be conſolidated by juſtice to mankind, while the gigantic power of the enemy had been exhauſted by his injuſtice. Thus might we expect to ſee a peace eſtabliſhed, ſecuring our own intereſts—exalting our national character—beneficial to Europe,—rich in moral leſſons,—and deſtined to promote and ſecure the permanent happineſs and tranſquility of mankind. (*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. Whitbread ſaid, he did not riſe to diſturb the general unanimity, but rather to add his cordial approbation to the ſentiments of the Speech delivered by the Prince Regent, except in one ſingle inſtance, not important enough in his opinion to warrant a diſſentient vote. He did not expect to ſee in it a ſpirit ſo free from oſtentation: he was pleaſed with its moderation of manner and tone, and would not be betrayed into any debate, either by what had fallen from the Noble Lord or his Seconder. But it would be unmanly and inconſiſtent with his avowed principles, as well as with his moſt deep conviction, if he did not remark upon that aſſertion of belief, uttered by the Noble Mover, that the deliverance of Europe was owing to following up the ſyſtem laid down by Mr. Pitt: as to himſelf, he was unalterably perſuaded, that if the counſels of Mr. Fox had been adopted, Europe would never have been plunged into the ſea of troubles which had for years overwhelmed it; nor would it have required the carnage of the laſt campaign for its deliverance. This was the firm conviction of his ſoul, which he thought it neceſſary to declare [illegible] proud day of exultation, a[illegible] with former feelings of joy, though it might be greeted by greater eloquence than his own. There was another topic, on which he would not dwell, though he could not help touching upon it: it was the inconſiſtency into which the Mover and Seconder had fallen, in their praiſe of the unfortunate General Moreau. If, indeed, as had been by them aſſerted, that Great General had formerly fought for the cauſe of liberty, then had England fought againſt it. If Bernadotte, whom no one could be more ready to praiſe than himſelf, who appeared to him to have done ample ſervice both to this country and the world, and for their confidence in whom, he applauded the Prince Regent's Miniſters,—if that illuſtrious Commander had formerly fought for liberty, then had Great Britain fought againſt that liberty. He muſt alſo be allowed to ſay, that he gave great credit to the Preſent Adminiſtration, and heartily joined with the Noble Lord, in wiſhing that the great Character who had been ſnatched from them by the foul blow of an aſſaſſin, had lived to participate in theſe triumphs. (*Hear hear*). He ſhould have been glad to ſee him in his place, eulogizing with all his eloquence, the Noble Lord who had raiſed the Britiſh name on the Peninſula. (*Hear*).

With that part of the Speech wich related to America he differed; but it was a matter of minor importance, and not ſufficient to juſtify any oppoſition. He was glad to obſerve, that the great ſubject of peace had been introduced; and to hear it aſſerted, that the honours of France would not be touched. he hoped that the ſame feeling pervaded our allies. The preſent was, indeed, an alliance which he approved: it differed from all other alliances, as it had been raiſed by neceſſity and not purchaſed by money; it had ariſen ſolely out of the grinding and inſupportable tyranny of France. A memorable leſſon for Europe,—of which it was to be hoped they would avail themſelves. Their Governments had been overturned, becauſe the people did not feel their advantages ſufficiently to make a hearty reſiſtance: however, now that the oppreſſion of France had been found more terrible,—now that its rule had become too galling to be borne, either by the ſubjects, or their Sovereigns, the French Emperor had fallen into thoſe diſaſters, which would never have happened but for his inſulting tyranny, and mad intoxicated ambition. (*Hear, hear*) He did not know, from any information, what terms of peace were propoſed by the Allies at the time of the Armiſtice; but it was to be hoped, that the ſame conditions would now be offered. (*Some murmuring*) He was not ſurpriſed to hear theſe murmur; his expreſſion, perhaps, had been too general;—but he meant to ſay, that unleſs the baſis then propoſed were now to be acted upon, he could not ſee what concluſion could ever be put to the preſent ſtate of war.

As to the ſubject of ſupplies, he ſhould offer no remarks in diſapprobation; there ought to be no limit, except the power and practicability of the country but there was one ſubject of domeſtic policy, which he had hoped to ſee introduced in the Speech, and which it pained him to ſee omitted. He had hoped that ſome recommendation would have been preſented to Parliament, as to the admiſſion of a great body of their fellow ſubjects into equal rights and previleges. He had hoped this the more, on account of a ſpeech which had been attributed to the Speaker, as delivered at the bar of the Houſe of Lords. He yet hoped that the Houſe of Commons would recognize the claims of that important portion of the State, the Catholics of Ireland; and that he, the Speaker, would appear not only unſucceſsful, but the unauthoriſed and unauthenticated expoſitor of its ſentiments.

With regard to the Miniſter, he would not wiſh any change except to ſtrengthen their inclinations on the ſubject of the Catholics: as to all elſe he wiſhed to ſee them remain to complete their achievements in that ſtyle of moderation which deſignated the ſpeech of the Regent—a moderation which would be the ſureſt method of procuring a ſafe and honourable peace. (*Hear*).

The Speaker then roſe and ſaid, that after the ſtrong obſervations which had been made with reſpect to a ſpeech delivered by him, he truſted he would be allowed, before he put the queſtion, to ſtate, that if ever that ſpeech ſhould be brought before the conſideration of the Houſe, he had no doubt of being able to ſatisfy the Houſe that he was juſtified in the obſervations he had made.

Mr. Wynne apologised for treſpaſſing on the Houſe with ſome few additional obſervations. He thought that this Country had been always diſpoſed to contribute to the great objects of the preſent confederacy, both in men and in money, as far as it could contribute. At different periods, however, of this long protracted war, differences of opinion had neceſſarily prevailed as to the beſt means of directing the power of the country to the accompliſhment of thoſe objects. Some had thought that the beſt courſe was to reſerve our ſtrength and reſources until a great criſis like the preſent ſhould ariſe. Others, again thought that the arrival of ſuch a criſis might be accelerated by exertions ſtill greater than what were uſed. Theſe differences of opinion, however, were now gone; as ſuch a criſis had now arrived as the moſt ſanguine could hardly have anticipated. If he differed at all from the Seconder of the Addreſs, it was that the Honourable Gentleman appeared to him to conſider the ſtruggle to be in a manner terminated, and that we had now only to ſail with a favourable wind in ſmooth water. It appeared to him, however, that much ſtill remained to be done; and he hoped that in other parts of Europe, which were ſtill ſubjected to the ſame tyranny and oppreſſion, the ſame ſpirit would be manifeſted which had produced ſo happy a reſult in the North of Germany. He hoped that the ſame ſpirit would ſoon be manifeſted in the territories of Holland, our ancient ally. He looked to nothing with more ſatisfaction than the recent defalcation in the numbers of the enemy's armies. After a warfare of 21 years, he truſted, that the great ſucceſs which had now been obtained, would not be defeated by any artful negociation which would direct the views of the Powers, now ſo happily united, to ſeparate intereſts. He truſted that theſe Powers would continue as they now are, united together; and that they would be able by their combined efforts, to reſtore that balance of power in Europe, which had latterly been almoſt conſidered as one of the illuſions of our anceſtors.

The queſtion was then put upon the Addreſs, which was agreed to *nem. con.*

NOTICES.

Lord Caſtlereagh gave notice, that he ſhould on Monday move the Thanks of the Houſe to Field Marſhal the Marquis of Wellington, and the troops under his command. He he alſo gave notice, that he ſhould bring forward a Motion for the regulation of private buſineſs, ſimilar to that of laſt year.

Mr. Bankes gave notice, that he ſhould on Monday bring forward a Motion reſpecting the Bill to be brought in for the regulation of the Borough of Helſtr. He ſhould alſo bring forward another Motion, for the purpoſe of continuing the temporary Act reſpecting Sinecure Places and Penſions.

Lord Morpeth gave notice, that after the recels he ſhould move to refer to the conſideration of the Houſe certain parts of the ſpeech delivered at the cloſe of the Seſſion by the Speaker to his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent.

Lord Caſtlereagh thought that it was not right to put off to ſo diſtant a time a motion of that nature, as the Right Hon. Gentleman (the Speaker) muſt neceſſarily feel an anxiety to take the earlieſt opportunity of meeting ſuch a queſtion.

Lord Morpeth ſaid, that the reaſon of his naming ſo diſtant a period was, that many Members had not yet arrived, and particularly the Members of that part of the united kingdom who would naturally feel the greateſt intereſt in the ſubjects connected with that queſtion.

Mr. Barhurſt objected to the notice being for ſo diſtant a day, on the grounds taken by Lord Caſtlereagh; and alſo, as he thought it in the nature of a queſtion of privileges. As he was ſpeaking,

Mr. Tierney ſpoke to order. He conceived it quite irregular to enter into a debate about a notice. The Noble Lord had already given his reaſon for the time that he fixed for his notice.

Lord Morpeth then roſe to make ſome further explanation, but was called to order by Mr. Barhurſt on the ſame principle that he had himſelf been called to order. The notice was then entered.—Adjourned.

(Continued from the paper of Saturday laſt.)

covered it was neceſſary to get into a colder climate, in hopes of aſſuaging our extreme thirſt. A conſultation of the crew was held, and a majority agreed to bear away for the Weſtern Iſlands. A few days of favourable wind brightened every countenance. In the day time we judged our courſe by the Sun, and at night the Moon and Stars ſerved to guide us. When the luminaries in the Heavens were obſtructed from our ſight by darkneſs, the old ſwell remained to direct us, and our blanket ſail carried us very rapidly through the water. We had diminiſhed our allowance to a gill of water, and half a biſcuit, and found it neceſſary to drink ſalt water to aſſiſt us in ſwallowing it. This, after repeated uſe, became nearly as palatable as the freſh, and we began to uſe it freely. On the 12th, James Cogine, a ſeaman, was taken ſick; immediately inſanity followed; he lingered until the 16th, when he died: ſewed him up in his great coat, and caſt him into the ſea. It is uſeleſs for me to attempt to deſcribe the ſcene of diſtreſs of our miſerable crew. Our want of exercize, the neceſſity of our being cramp up nearly the whole twenty four hours, the ſtupidity that had ſeized all of us; our limbs had become nearly uſeleſs, by cramps and continual numbers. The fear of head winds continually harraſſed our thoughts; the almoſt ſtop to ſleep, our ghaſtly viſages, and our ſtores almoſt expended. The appearance of a ſtorm, which at firſt was the cauſe of much alarm had now changed to a diſmal caſt of the Heavens, and we anticipated the pleaſure of taking rain*. On the 16th of February we made land. it was the iſland of Fayal: we [illegible] juſt caſt into the ſea one of our companions, and a number of us were cloſely following him. The quantity of ſalt water we had drank had ſo much impaired our conſtitutions that the loſs of ſenſes was plainly perceivable in many of us. After many difficulties, on the 17th we landed at the port of Fayal, after being in the boat twenty days, and ſailing upwards of fifteen hundred miles.

On our arrival, John B. Dabney, Eſq. American Conſul, took us under his particular charge, and ſhewed us the greateſt hoſpitality. I was taken into his own family, where I received every kind attention I could poſſibly deſire, and in a few weeks recovered

* We had only once been bleſt with this great gift; and then not a pint per man, of a bitter and brakiſh flavour.

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